

ing a distinct range, the plant is best treated as a form rather than a variety.

In the recognized varieties of *S. antirrhina*,— the typical plant, var. *vaccarifolia* Rydberg, var. *depauperata* Rydberg, var. *laevigata* Engelm. & Gray, and var. *divaricata* Robinson, the capsule and close fruiting calyx are ovoid-campanulate in form and the cauline leaves (except in the short-fruited var. *depauperata*) are lanceolate or oblanceolate. In the arid region of New Mexico and Chihuahua, however, the characteristic development of the species is a plant with linear cauline leaves, subcylindric capsules and fruiting calyces, the latter more strongly nerved than in many forms of the species. This plant merits distinction as

*S. ANTIRRHINA*, var. **confinis**, n. var., foliis crassis, caulinis linearibus; calycibus fructiferis anguste subcylindricis valde costatis, capsulis subcylindricis 6–8 mm. longis 3.5–4 mm. diametro.—NEW MEXICO: Cobre, August, 1851, *Thurber*, no. 1123; White Mts., alt. 7000 ft., August 5, 1897, *Wooton*, no. 286 (transitional). CHIHUAHUA: near St. Diego, alt. 6000 ft., May 15, 1891, *Hartman*, no. 684 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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MIBORA MINIMA (L.) DESV. AT PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.— Among some specimens sent to the Gray Herbarium for determination by Mr. Benj. M. Watson of Plymouth, Massachusetts, were two tufts of a small grass, which Mr. Watson in his letter of April 12th states were growing wild in his nursery and had been in bloom for several weeks. They proved to be *Mibora minima* (L.) Desv. a genus and species not previously reported from North America, to the best of my knowledge. It is a native of Europe — Great Britain south to northern Italy and Greece and also of northern Africa. Its generic position in the Manual would be directly after *Alopecurus*.

MIBORA Adans. Fam 2: 495 (1763).

MIBORA MINIMA (L.) Desv. Obs. Pl. Ang. 45 (1818): Desv. Fl. Anj. 46 (1827). *M. verna* Beauv. Agrost. 30, 148, 167; Atlas 7, t. 8, f. 4 (1812). A small tufted annual 3 to 8 cm. high with short, narrow leaves clustered at the base; the sheaths very thin. Spikelets small, purplish, almost sessile, in a simple, slender spike about 10 to 15 mm. long.— F. TRACY HUBBARD, Cambridge, Massachusetts.